

STATINTL

9 March 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : Coordinator for Academic Relations, NFAC

SUBJECT : Background Materials for the Visit of the
University Presidents, Friday, 10 March 1978

1. Attached are the following materials:

- (a) Information on the three universities, Miami (Fla.), Louisiana State, and the University of Washington.
- (b) Memorandum on the Harvard Guidelines and related matters that you asked me to prepare.
- (c) The Harvard Guidelines Committee report with President Bok's letter transmitting the report to the faculty.

2. I must apologize for the length of my memorandum on the guidelines issue. I have provided subtitles to assist you in finding the parts you may wish to review. I am making copies available to the other principal officers who will be meeting with the university presidents so that all may have the same background on this issue,

25X1

Attachments

SUBJECT: Background Materials for the Visit of the
University Presidents, Friday, 10 March 1978

Distribution:

- 1 - DCI
- 1 - DDA
- 1 - DDO
- 1 - DDS&T
- 1 - DD/NFAC
- 1 - AD-M/NFAC

Info copies:

- DDCI
- GC
- IG

♦ **Student Life:** The majority of the students are from Florida. About 25% live in single student housing, 2% in sorority houses, and 4% in fraternity houses; about 60% of the students live in off-campus housing, live in married housing, or commute. Approximately 50% of the freshmen remain to graduate, and about 30% of the students who graduate go on to professional or graduate schools in the University.

There are over 300 student organizations as well as approximately 60 honorary and professional groups, a marching band, theater, orchestra, a daily newspaper, religious groups, and dance groups. There are intercollegiate and intramural sports for both men and women.

Student government has several levels and branches and is concerned with most aspects of student life.

♦ **Programs of Study:** Degrees are offered by the Colleges of Agriculture, Architecture, Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Health Related Professions, Journalism and Communications, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Physical Education, Health, and Recreation, University College, the School of Forest Resources and Conservation, and the Graduate School. There are 58 undergraduate degrees granted within 140 areas of instruction. In addition to the traditional programs offered in the colleges listed above, there are several interdisciplinary programs available.

Required: All freshmen and sophomores are required to take American institutions, behavioral sciences, English, mathematics, physical sciences, biological sciences, humanities, and physical education.

Special: Honor courses and independent study are offered. Interdisciplinary programs are available in numerous areas, including nuclear and biological sciences. Newly established programs include American, Asian, and Soviet and East European Area Studies, Social Administration and International Affairs Studies Programs, the Ford Foundation's 3-year Master's Degree Program, and the Engineering Industries Cooperative Program. Preprofessional programs are offered in Dentistry, Law, Medicine, and Veterinary Science.

♦ **Expenses:** The average annual (3 quarters) tuition for Florida residents is \$630, and \$1665 for nonresidents. Part-time Florida students pay \$14 per quarter hour; part-time nonresident students pay \$37 per quarter hour. Room and board average \$1500; books and supplies average about \$300.

The University provides scholarships, loans, grants, and part-time employment as financial aids. Recently the University made over 16,000 awards totaling over \$18.5 million. Fifty-five percent of the student body receives some form of financial aid. Loans to freshmen average \$1000, and the maximum loan is \$1250. Students in education may receive state loans up to \$1800 per year. The largest University loan granted to a student is \$1000, but the average is \$500. Earnings from campus employment may bring a freshman up to \$700 per year; upperclassmen may earn up to \$1100 a year.

Aid is awarded on the basis of financial need. Renewal is contingent upon continued need. Application must be made by February 25; the PCS or SFS must also be filed. BEOG and Florida Student Assistance Grant applications must be filed by all students eligible for those programs. Request for aid does not influence admission decision. Notification is made from April through July—timing dictated by federal and state appropriations.

♦ **Admissions:** Recently, the University received 8639 applications, accepted 4764, and enrolled 2908 students.

Standards: Applicants must be graduates of accredited high schools, have at least a C average, and be recommended for college by the high school authorities. Students should complete 15 units of high school work with a minimum of 12 academic subjects. No specific units are required, but applicants are advised to emphasize English, foreign language, social studies, mathematics, and the natural sciences. Out-of-state applicants should rank in the upper quarter of their class and score a minimum of 500 in each part of the SAT. The University seeks students with leadership potential and regards highly advanced placement or honor courses.

Procedure: The SAT should be taken in December or January of the senior year. All Florida residents are given the State-

and high school record should be submitted by March 1 for the fall term, November 14 for the winter term, February 20 for the spring term, or May 7 for the summer term. Notification is about 1 month after all credentials are received. Students with a 3.50 average and junior-year SAT scores of 600 in each section may apply under the Early Decision plan to be notified by December 1. There is an Early Admission plan, for which applications are due by March 1. AP and CLEP credit is available.

Transfer: In a recent year, 5632 applications were received, 2558 were accepted, and 2194 transfer students enrolled. Preference is given to students transferring from other colleges in the state. D grades may be transferred. Transfers are accepted in all classes, but a minimum of 45 quarter hours in residence is required to earn a degree. The fall deadline is August 1; other deadlines are the same as those for entering freshmen.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Undergraduate: 5070 Men, 3382 Women (f/t)
979 Men, 1054 Women (p/t)

Graduate: 2893 Men, 1423 Women (total)

Admissions: Competitive

SAT: 456V, 494M

Fall Deadline: July 15

Tel: (305) 284-4323

The University of Miami, established in 1925, is a private non-sectarian university. It provides many services, including graduate and undergraduate instruction, research, and a continuing education evening division. The School of Marine and Atmospheric Science occupies a separate 7-acre campus on Virginia Key about 7 miles from the main campus.

The University's main campus is on 260 acres in a suburban environment located in the southern part of Coral Gables. The physical plant consists of over 85 major buildings with air-conditioned classrooms. The coed and single-sex residence halls accommodate 2701 single men, 1839 single women, and 500 married students. A cafeteria and student lounge are provided for day students. The library, a 9-story climate-controlled building, contains more than one million volumes, 11,000 periodicals, and over 600,000 items on microfilm.

The University operates interdisciplinary research in the fields of biochemistry, cell physiology, ocean engineering, ocean law, and plant sciences. It also has a center for theoretical studies, devoted to theoretical research in physics; a center for advanced international studies; a center for studies of law and economics; a center for urban and regional studies; and an institute for molecular and cellular evolution. The computer center houses offices and laboratories of the National Hurricane Research Center and the Miami office of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

The University has a faculty of 1168 members, 77% of whom hold doctorates. Salaries for professors are above average. The University operates on the semester system and offers two 6-week summer sessions. Accreditation is granted by the Southern Assoc. and by numerous professional agencies in specialized fields.

♦ **Student Life:** About 56% of the students are from Florida; the rest come from other states and foreign countries. Approximately 45% live on campus. About 6% belong to the 13 fraternities and 9 sororities. At the end of the freshman year 15% drop out, 50% remain to graduate, and 50% of the graduates go on to graduate or professional schools.

There are over 200 student organizations, including special interest clubs and activities, a biweekly newspaper, and scholastic-recognition and professional honor societies. There are 6 religious centers of major faiths on campus; churches and synagogues are nearby. There are intercollegiate men's teams in 6 sports, intercollegiate women's teams in 6 sports, and extensive intramural sports for both men and women.

Student government is active and concerned with most aspects of student life. Although cars are permitted on the campus parking is restricted to certain areas.

♦ **Programs of Study:** Undergraduate degrees offered are B.A. B.Arch., B.B.A., B.C.S., B.Ed., B.F.A., B.G.S., B.Mus., and B.S. Major fields are Accounting, American Studies, Anthropology, Applied Music, Architecture, Architectural Engineering, Art and Design, Business Administration, Civil Engineering, and Organization

Busin
Com
Econ
Elem
Forei
Healt
Studi
Studi
chani
sic, M
sic M
Nursi
cholo
cation
Rec
of 24
tory,
Sp
progr
arran
Third
Fore
♦ Exj
are \$
Perse
cost 1
is \$4
The
time
stude
Aic
reco
demi
must
not in
♦ Ad
appli
these
Sta
scho
their
of se
cept
men
hono
Pr
and l
senio
in D
sessi
Adm
ble.
be ad
ject
exam
Tr
scho
are
acce
must
to re
for tl
for 11
aid n

U
Fo
Ta
Un

BEST COPY
Available

have completed 18 and 2 in mathematics, 2 of social studies. Out-of-state students important factors in recommendations by evidence of special talent. The ACT is used

n for the fall session nmer and at midyear; 15. Admission is on a

accepted. A Coverage reference is given to schools. There is a one-

n (total)

ACT: 19

Tel: (318) 487-7259

is a private liberal arts campus of the College nanent buildings. The and subscribes to 500 ate 400 single men and h resident and nonresi- provided for day stu-

have doctorates; salaries il average. The student- operates on the semester accredited by the South-

the students come from 1% from foreign coun- live on campus, 47% in ege-authorized housing. ublic schools. At the end rop out, but 35% remain graduates continue their schools. ers of the Baptist church. religious services once a

l other social, musical, and Club for girls is a service d May Day Festival. There ticipates in intercollegiate of intramural sports. zed by the student body in permitted on campus, and le under jurisdiction of the i living in the dormitories. advisers, a psychiatrist, a vices.

confers the degrees of B.A. ng, Art Education, Biology, ic, Economics, Education sical, Secondary, Special), hysical Education, History, thematics, Medical Tech- Music Education, Physical science, Secretarial Science, ch.

religion study and 4 semes- required.

a independent study is avail- n in Dentistry, Law, Medi- ere is a 3-1 cooperative pro- ng to a B.S.Med.Tech. The ion programs lead to certifi-

◆ **Expenses:** Annual tuition is \$800; room and board are \$910; additional fees are \$250. Books and supplies cost about \$200.

Loans are available from federal government fund; the College participates in NDSL, JG, SEOC, and OWS. Freshman scholarships average \$300 each but may reach a maximum of \$400. Loans granted to freshmen average \$450 each, and the maximum of such loans is \$500. Earnings from campus employment range between \$330 and \$420 in the first year. The average amount of aid a student can expect from all sources combined is \$400 and the maximum is \$920. Presently, about 60% of the students receive some form of aid. Tuition may be paid on the installment plan.

Application for aid must be filed by June 1 for the fall term. Either the PCS or the FFS is acceptable.

◆ **Admissions:** The College accepts about 85% of its applicants.

Standards: Candidates must have graduated from an accredited, well-reputed high school, and have completed 17 academic units including a minimum of 3 units of English, 1½ of mathematics, 2 of social studies, and 1 of science. In addition, he must meet at least one of the following requirements: rank in the upper half of his graduating class; have a C average or better in all academic courses; submit a minimum score of 18 on the ACT or 500 on each part of the SAT. It is helpful when applicants have shown achievement in AP or honors courses, evidence of leadership potential, and have made a favorable impression during a personal interview.

Procedure: New students are admitted in any session, and applications are accepted at any time four weeks before the start of classes. Notification is made on a rolling basis. There is no application fee. The ACT or SAT is accepted. There is no application fee. Deferred Admissions is possible. The College has its own AP program.

Transfer: Approximately 119 applications were received for the current school year, 107 were accepted, and 101 enrolled. Transfers are accepted for all classes; D grades are not acceptable. Students must earn the last 30 semester hours at the College to receive a degree. Transfer application deadlines are same as for freshman applicants.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

The Louisiana State University System comprises the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge; the State University at Alexandria, Eunice, and Shreveport; and the Medical Center with two campuses in New Orleans and one in Shreveport. The Shreveport campus of the University awards the bachelor's degree, as does the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Alexandria and Eunice campuses have associate degree programs only. Separate profiles for the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State University at Shreveport follow.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Undergraduate: 9888 Men, 6754 Women (f/t)

966 Men, 922 Women (p/t)

Graduate: 2808 Men, 1577 Women (total)

Admissions: Competitive

ACT: 21

Fall Deadline: Open

Tel: (504) 388-4461

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, established in 1860, is a multi-campus state university and land-grant college. In addition to the campus at Baton Rouge, the University system is comprised of LSU in New Orleans (see separate profile); the LSU Medical Center, one of the world's largest medical complexes, also in New Orleans; LSU at Alexandria and at Eunice (both 2-year colleges); LSU in Shreveport; a School of Medicine at Shreveport, opened 1969; 14 agricultural research centers located in various parts of the state, and a Cooperative Extension Service in each of the 64 parishes. In the planning stage are 2-year community colleges in east central Louisiana and in St. Tammany Parish. The Medical Center consists of a School of Medicine, School of Nursing, School

Barron's Profiles of American Colleges

Colleges

of Dentistry, and a School of Physical Therapy, and a Graduate School, all of which require one or more years of college work prior to admission.

Located 80 miles from New Orleans, the main part of the Baton Rouge campus consists of 300 acres on the outskirts of the city. Among the 187 buildings are 30 dormitories, accommodating 3476 women, 4323 men, and 578 married students; a Greek theater; the union building; 6 museums; the Life Science building; a planetarium; 5 cafeterias; and a library containing 1,360,000 volumes and 16,600 periodicals. Other housing facilities include 16 sorority houses with a capacity of 797 women, and 21 fraternity houses accommodating 616 men. Facilities for day students include the cafeterias, dining hall, lounge, and lockers.

There are 954 full-time faculty members; 602 have doctorates. The student-faculty ratio is 29 to 1 (excluding graduate assistants). Salaries of professors are below average. The University is accredited by the Southern Assoc. and other appropriate accrediting organizations; it operates on the semester system with a 9-week summer session.

♦ **Student Life:** Eighty-six percent of the students come from Louisiana; 40% reside on campus.

About 32% of the women and 20% of the men belong to 16 sororities and 21 fraternities. Twenty-one national honorary societies, including Sigma Xi, and a variety of professional societies are open to qualified students. Intercollegiate sports are baseball, basketball, football, golf, gymnastics, soccer, tennis, track, water sports, and wrestling. Most of these are also offered intramurally, as are archery, badminton, bowling, boxing, handball, paddleball, ping pong, riflery, and volleyball. Religious organizations and facilities exist on campus for all the major faiths. A wide variety of special interest, departmental, and service clubs, and music, publications, and drama groups are available for students to join. On-campus cultural events include debates, lectures, films, and concerts.

The student government consists of the Student Assembly, the Honor Council, Men's House Council, Interfraternity Council, and Associated Women Students. Cars are permitted on campus but must be registered. Alcoholic beverages may be served at registered University parties. Beer may be purchased in the Union after 3:30 p.m. There are curfews for women residents. All women students under 21 are required to live on campus unless living with parents; men students under 21 must live on campus unless living at home or in private homes. Senior male students under 21 may live off campus with parental consent. Student services include academic and personal counseling, health and job placement services, and a Speech and Hearing Clinic.

♦ **Programs of Study:** Undergraduate degrees awarded are the B.A., B.S., B.Arch., B.E.T., B.C.T., B.Law Enforcement, B.F.A., B. Landscape Arch., B.Mus., and B.Mus.Ed. At Baton Rouge, bachelor's degrees are granted by the Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, Chemistry and Physics, Education, and Engineering; the Schools of Environmental Design and Music; and the University College. Graduate and professional degrees are conferred by the Schools of Law and Social Welfare, the Graduate Division of Education, and the Graduate School.

The University offers 125 major fields of concentration for the bachelor's degree including the usual arts and sciences, Agriculture, Architecture, Business, Education, Engineering, Music, Nursing, and preprofessional programs. The most popular majors are the arts and sciences and education. The University has especially good Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, and Geology Departments, and has received a National Science Foundation grant for science development.

Required: All freshmen enroll in the Junior Division for 1 year, and then each student chooses a college in which to complete his undergraduate program. Freshmen who have decided on their field of study should follow the first-year schedule suggested by the college concerned. Freshmen undecided on their senior college are required to take certain prescribed courses and 18 hours of suggested electives.

Special: Special programs include honors; combined curricula in arts and sciences/medicine, arts and sciences/law, business administration/law, and English/business administration; Russian area studies; environmental health; and a cooperative

work-study program in engineering. Army and Air Force ROTC are optional.

♦ **Expenses:** Tuition for state residents is \$320 per year; for nonresidents \$1050 per year. Room and board come to about \$771; books and supplies are an additional \$120.

The University makes available for freshmen 500 scholarships each year. Loans are also available from the federal and state governments, from a University fund of \$100,000, and from local banks. The average freshman scholarship is \$400 (maximum \$1500); the average loan is \$500 (maximum \$1000). Approximately 1800 part-time jobs are available at the University; a student can earn up to \$600 yearly from campus employment. About 35% of the students receive aid. Tuition may be paid on the installment basis.

♦ **Admissions:** The University recently received 25,000 applications for admission, and enrolled 6614 in the freshman class.

Standards: Louisiana residents who are graduates of state-approved high schools and who have not attended a college or university will be considered for admission to the freshman class when they have made application. Students who have high school records or test scores which indicate the probability of academic difficulty may be requested to come to the University for an interview before being admitted.

Residents of Louisiana who have not attended another college or university and who are not graduates of state-approved high schools may apply for admission by entrance examinations. Such applicants must be at least 21 years of age and must present satisfactory evidence of education, training, and experience.

Procedure: The ACT is required and should be taken as early as possible in the senior year. The suggested deadline for application is 30 days prior to the beginning of the term. Freshmen are admitted to all terms. Notification of acceptance is sent usually 90 days prior to the beginning of the term. The University has an Early Decision program. CLEP credit is available.

Transfer: A nonresident must have a 2.00 GPA; resident requirements vary according to the individual school within the University.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY/ SHREVEPORT

8515 Youree Drive

Shreveport, Louisiana 71105

Undergraduate: 978 Men, 818 Women (f/t)
698 Men, 667 Women (p/t)

Admissions: Less Competitive

ACT: 19

Fall Deadline: Open

Tel: (318) 865-7121

Louisiana State University in Shreveport, founded in 1965, is a state-controlled liberal arts and teacher education school.

Located on a 200-acre suburban campus in a city of 200,000, the University consists of 3 buildings including a library housing over 80,000 books, 1200 periodicals, and 4600 microfilm items. There are no dormitory or eating facilities.

The faculty consists of 122 members; 50% hold the doctorate degree. The student-instructor ratio is 20 to 1. The University operates on the traditional semester system with a 9-week summer session. It is accredited by the Southern Assoc.

♦ **Student Life:** Virtually all of the students come from Louisiana. Extracurricular activities on campus include fraternities and sororities, to which about 2% of the men and women belong. There is also an active intramural program for men and women (10 sports each), one honor society, special interest clubs, and service groups, as well as scheduled entertainment and social events.

Drinking is restricted on campus. Students have voting privileges on discipline, policy-making, and student affairs matters. Free career counseling is provided.

♦ **Programs of Study:** The B.A., B.S., and B.G.S. degrees are granted, with majors in Accounting, Biology, Business Administration, Business Education, Chemistry, Economics, Education (Elementary, Secondary, Special), English, Fine Arts, French, General Studies, Marketing, Mathematics, Physics, Psychology, Spanish, and Speech.

Special: Preprofessional programs and associate degrees are

Communication and Theater Arts, Comparative Literature, Economics, Elementary Education, English, Environmental Science, Fine Arts, Geology, Geophysics, Government, Higher Education, History, Home Economics, Mathematics, Medical Technology, Music, Natural Science, Occupational Therapy, Philosophy, Physics, Physical Therapy, Political Science, Pre-dentistry, Premedicine, Psychology, Public Administration, Romance Languages, Religious Education, Secondary Education, Sociology, Teacher Education, and Urban Studies.

Required: All students must complete 2 courses each in communications, humanities, social science, and natural sciences.

Special: The University maintains an Honors Program and offers opportunities for independent study. There are several foreign study programs: a student exchange program in the Netherlands; study in Australia, London, Rome, and Vienna; student travel and independent study during the January "winterim" of the 4-1-4 calendar.

A Cooperative Education Program has been instituted, consisting of a 5-year academic program devised to give Liberal Arts majors practical business exposure.

♦ *Expenses:* The approximate annual cost is \$4300. Tuition is \$2550, room and board are \$1200, fees come to \$100, and books and supplies average about \$100.

Forty-five percent of the current student population is receiving financial aid administered by the University. The deadline for aid application is March 1 for freshmen and April 1 for transfer students; the PCS is required. There are work-study programs in all departments; 50% of the students earn money through part-time work.

♦ *Admissions:* In a recent year 1800 applications were submitted for entrance to the freshman class; 1500 of the applicants were accepted, and 650 were enrolled.

Standards: Making no arbitrary demands, the University considers the test scores, plus recommendation by the secondary school authorities; rank in the upper half of the graduating class; a B average or better; advanced placement or honor courses; and evidence of leadership potential. Preparation should have included 3 or 4 years of English and at least a year of science.

Procedure: The SAT, ACT, or WPCT should be taken in November, December or January of the senior year. New students are admitted at any session. The application deadline is June 1 for the fall semester, December 1 for the winterim, and January 1 for the spring session. Applications will be considered after the deadline if space is available and time permits. Deferred admission is also available. There is a \$10 application fee. AP and CLEP credit is available.

Transfer: The University recently received 1250 applications and enrolled 500 transfer students. Applicants must have a minimum 2.00 GPA and be in good standing at previous schools. D grades are granted transfer credit in some cases. All students must take at least 9 units at the University. Deadlines are the same for all applicants.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Seattle, Washington 98195

Undergraduate: 14,870 Men, 11,911 Women (total)

Graduate: 4430 Men, 2793 Women (total)

Admissions: Very Competitive SAT: 529V, 580M

Fall Deadline: May 1 Tel: (206) 543-9686

Founded in 1861, the University of Washington is a state-controlled institution.

Located on the shores of Lakes Union and Washington, the 680-acre campus is only 20 minutes from downtown Seattle and adjoins a University District Shopping area, while other lakes, the mountains and the Pacific Ocean are easily reached. Among the 100 major buildings are new centers devoted to Intramural Activities, Student Services, Child Development and Mental Retardation, and the Ethnic Cultural Center. Library resources include 2 million books, over 23,000 periodicals, and over 1.5 million microfilm items.

Of 2000 full-time faculty members, 70% hold doctorates. Salaries for professors are at the national average. The quarter calendar is used, including a 10-week summer session. The Uni-

Barron's Profiles of American Colleges

872 WASHINGTON Z. Walla Walla College

versity is accredited by the Northwest Assoc., and is affiliated with the Association of American Universities.

♦ **Student Life:** Almost 90% of the undergraduates are from the State of Washington; the remainder come from other states and foreign countries. At the end of the freshman year, 30% drop out; 70% remain to graduate, and 20% of the graduates become candidates for higher degrees. Approximately 16% of the students are from minority groups, including American Indians, Asians, Blacks, and Chicanos.

There are off-campus religious facilities for all major faiths. Numerous honorary, scholastic and professional societies are on campus. Extracurricular clubs and activities include art, debating, orchestra, service, and television. On-campus cultural events include various exhibits, art shows, concerts, opera, film, and plays. The University offers intercollegiate and intramural sports; among the latter are archery, karate and judo, squash, boxing, fencing, bowling, and winter sports.

Students may live where they choose, including apartments, rooms, and cooperatives off campus. Eight coeducational residence halls on the campus have accommodations for 4800 students. Additional housing is provided by 20 sororities and 30 fraternities, to which 5% of the students belong. Each residence unit sets its own regulations. Commuting students are provided with a lounge, lockers, a cafeteria, and a wide variety of other eating facilities.

A strong student government regulates much of student life, and is particularly active among resident students. In addition, students participate with faculty in administrative and curricular matters. Liquor is illegal on campus except in the privacy of dormitory rooms.

♦ **Programs of Study:** The University's 9 undergraduate colleges offer degrees in over 80 majors. The B.A., B.S., B.F.A., B.Mus., and B.Arch. are conferred.

The College of Architecture and Urban Planning offers major programs in Architecture (Environmental Design), Building Construction, Landscape Architecture, and Urban Planning.

Among the more than 40 undergraduate majors in the College of Arts and Sciences are Asian Languages and Literature, Atmospheric Sciences, Black Studies, Communications (Advertising, Journalism, Radio-TV), Comparative Literature, General Studies, Home Economics, Microbiology, Oceanography, Russian and East European Studies, Scandinavian Languages and Literature, Slavic Languages and Literature, and Social Welfare. Also offered are the programs of the Institute for Comparative and foreign Area Studies.

The School of Business Administration has majors in Accounting; Business, Government, and Society; Finance; International Business; Marketing; Operations and Systems Analysis; Personnel and Industrial Relations; Quantitative Methods; Transportation; and Urban Development.

The School of Dentistry conducts an undergraduate program in Dental Hygiene. The College of Education offers preparation for elementary and secondary school teaching.

The College of Engineering offers a program in Aeronautics and Astronautics in addition to its majors in Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, and Mining, Metallurgical, and Ceramic Engineering.

Both the College of Fisheries and the College of Forest Resources offer majors in Quantitative Science and Wildlife Sciences. In addition, the College of Fisheries conducts programs in Fishery Biology and Food Science. Additional forestry programs are Forest Engineering, Forest Management, Forest Sciences, Outdoor Recreation, Pulp and Paper Technology, Wood and Fiber Sciences, and Wood Technology.

In the medical and health fields are programs of the Schools of Medicine, Nursing, and Public Health and Community Medicine, and the College of Pharmacy. Medical specialties available are Medical Technology, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Prosthetics and Orthodontics. Programs in nursing are Comparative Nursing Care Systems, and Family and Community, Maternal and Child, Physiological and Psychosocial Nursing. The College of Pharmacy offers majors in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacognosy, and Pharmacy and Pharmacy Administration. In public health and community medicine the majors are Biostatistics, Environmental Health, Epidemiology and International Health, Health Services and Pathobiology.

Special: The University offers many opportunities for study

abroad, including interdisciplinary liberal arts programs in Western Europe and Japan; language study in France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Spain, and Taiwan; architecture programs in Italy, Mexico, and Morocco; art history programs in London and Avignon; a studio art program in France; the study of drama in England; classical studies in Rome; tropical studies in Costa Rica; a social science program in Nice; and the study of business administration in many countries.

Also available are an honors program, a credit/no credit option, independent study seminars for undergraduates, a lower division resident program, a number of courses on contemporary issues, and preprofessional programs in Dentistry, Law and Medicine.

♦ **Expenses:** For the academic year, tuition and fees are \$564 for Washington residents, and \$1571 for out-of-state students; room and board are \$1200; books and supplies, \$300; personal expenses, \$500. The estimated annual expense totals \$2500 for Washington residents and \$3500 for nonresidents.

Total funds available for financial aids will vary each year. Financial assistance from the federal student aid program is based on need alone. The University's academic scholarship program is based on need and academic performance. Financial aid is awarded depending on the situation of the individual student; it may be in the form of a grant, scholarship, loan, CWS, employment, or a combination of two or more of these. Twenty percent of all students are receiving aid. Tuition may not be paid on the installment plan. Freshmen receiving financial aid are not encouraged to work part time.

Financial aid applications should be filed no later than March 1. The PCS is required.

♦ **Admissions:** For a recent class, 8540 applications were received, 6816 were accepted, and 3552 freshmen enrolled.

Standards: When the University evaluates applications it places the most weight on the grade point average (minimum 2.50 for Washington residents and 3.20 for nonresidents), the course pattern, place of residence, and test scores. The candidate should have graduated from an accredited high school with a class rank in the upper 50%, or, preferably, the upper 25%, and have completed 3 years of English, 2 years of a foreign language, 2 years of college preparatory mathematics, 2 years of social science, 1 year of laboratory science, and 2 years of electives from the preceding groups. It is recommended that students planning to enter the College of Arts and Sciences complete 4 years of English, 3 of a foreign language, and 3 of mathematics. The University also takes into account the high school recommendations, leadership potential, and if the candidate is the son or daughter of alumni (in the case of out-of-state students).

Procedure: The ACT, SAT, or Washington Pre-College Test is required of all entering freshmen, and of transfer students with less than 45 credits. If the SAT is used, it should be taken in November or December of the senior year. New students are admitted to all quarters. Application deadlines are May 1 for entering freshmen and July 1 for transfer students for the fall quarter; November 1 for all candidates for the winter quarter; February 1 for the spring quarter; and May 5 for the summer quarter. AP and CLEP are offered.

Transfer: Over 3400 transfer students are enrolled each year. Washington residents must have a 2.00 GPA; out-of-state applicants, a 3.00 GPA. The final 45 credits must be earned in residence.

WALLA WALLA COLLEGE

College Place, Washington 99324

Undergraduate: 859 Men, 825 Women (f/t)

124 Men, 129 Women (p/t)

Graduate: 19 Men, 9 Women (total)

Admissions: Less Competitive

SAT or ACT: Not Required

Fall Deadline: August 15

Tel: (509) 527-2611

Walla Walla College, founded in 1892, is a Christian institution of higher learning operated by the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

The College is located in a village of 4000 inhabitants, 3 miles west of the city of Walla Walla (25,000 population). The campus proper occupies 55 acres, but the College owns 450 acres of

Academic Community "Guidelines" on Relations
with the Intelligence Community

The [Select] Committee believes that it is the responsibility of . . . the American academic community to set the professional and ethical standards of its members. This report on the nature and extent of covert individual relationships with the CIA is intended to alert [the academic community] that there is a problem.

Background

Harvard University was the first of the major academic institutions to respond to the suggestion of the Select Committee on Intelligence (the Church Committee) quoted above. In May 1976 President Derek C. Bok of Harvard appointed a faculty committee consisting of Archibald Cox, Don Price, Henry Rosovsky, and Daniel Steiner (the Harvard general counsel). The committee report, dated 12 May 1977, developed and transmitted to President Bok six "Recommended Guidelines." A few days later the report and the guidelines were released to the press by President Bok. Since that time the latter have served as the major focal point for much of the discussion of the same issues on other campuses.

While the Harvard committee was drafting its report one of its members called the Agency General Counsel and invited comment on its work. The call resulted in an exchange between the DCI and President Bok in which it was agreed that the Agency would send representatives to Cambridge to review the draft. Those sent were John Waller, Inspector General, and [redacted] Special Assistant to the DDCI (who has since retired). They spent several hours with the committee, going over the draft of the report and the guidelines, and succeeded in having some changes made, though not all that they wished. The completed report was subsequently mailed to the Agency on Tuesday, 17 May, with an advisory (from Daniel Steiner) that it would be released to the press on Thursday or Friday of that week. Apparently it was the hope of the Harvard committee that the report might be considered and concurred in by the DCI so that it might be released with CIA "agreement." At any rate, when the papers were released to the press before the Agency received them the Harvard committee apologized for the premature release. Admiral Turner's letter to President Bok, dated 13 June 1977, which acknowledged and offered comment on the guidelines, opened an exchange of correspondence and visits concerning the guidelines that

25X1

25X1

continues to this day, for reasons that will be spelled out in the following paragraphs.

The Harvard Guidelines

Let it be said first, however, that the Harvard committee endeavored to approach its task in a positive spirit. Indeed, its report, after offering, as its rationale, the statement of the Church Committee quoted at the head of this memo, opened with a recognition of the importance to the United States of "an effective system of foreign intelligence [which] can benefit considerably from the support of research activities that directly or indirectly involve universities and their faculty members." The introduction also noted that although the proposed guidelines had been inspired by the discussion of the CIA in the Select Committee report, "they should apply equally to relationships with other intelligence agencies of the United States." Further, in a footnote to the passage just quoted, the committee said:

In a more general way this report may also be useful in providing guidance for relationships with other institutions, private and governmental, which may constrain the academic independence of faculty members or reduce their or universities' reputations for independence and objectivity.

In the conclusion of its report the Harvard committee recognized that its recommendations, if adopted, could "make it more difficult for the CIA to perform certain tasks." Nevertheless, referring once again to "present relations between the CIA and the academic community as outlined by the Select Committee," the Harvard committee said: "We believe that the potential harm to the academic enterprise [from a continuation of those relations], and consequently to our society, far outweighs the potential losses that the CIA may suffer."

The six Harvard guidelines -- they are reproduced at the end of this memorandum -- are difficult to summarize. They are so carefully drafted that every word counts. The first two guidelines sanction university research contracts and individual "research and analytical" consulting, if the contracts are in accord with the university's normal practice (which excludes classified research) and are made public and with the proviso in the case of consulting that individual Harvard community members concerned "should report in writing the existence of such an arrangement to the Dean of his or her faculty, who should then inform the President of the University." The third guideline sanctions open CIA (staff) recruiting on the Harvard campus but seeks to discourage the participation of any member of the Harvard community in CIA recruiting if any part of the procedure is covert. Similarly, the fourth guideline advises against participation by members of the community in "intelligence operations for the CIA" and in "propaganda activities if the activities

involve lending their names and positions to gain public acceptance of materials they know to be misleading or untrue." The fifth guideline advises Harvard community members against assisting the CIA in obtaining the unwitting services of another member of the community (and adds: "The CIA should not employ members of the Harvard community in an unwitting manner"). The sixth and final guideline advises that questions concerning the "interpretation and application" of the guidelines should be taken up with the appropriate Faculty Dean initially and then, "if necessary," with the President of Harvard or a member of his staff.

Impact of the Harvard Guidelines on the Intelligence Community

NFAC. The impact of the guidelines on the academic relations of the National Foreign Assessment Center is minimal. On some campuses the implied obligation on the faculty to report any on-going relationships, such as consulting, with the CIA might well deter timid faculty members, or members of faculties or departments that are especially sensitive (because of the presence of active agitators) from serving as open CIA consultants or even attending conferences sponsored by CIA or in which CIA analysts are known participators. This is evidently not the situation at Harvard at this time. Consequently, except in rare instances of individual sensitivity, the Harvard guidelines seem more likely to be interpreted as offering specific sanction to the kinds of open relationships with the CIA that NFAC profits by.

25X1

~~SECRET~~

25X1

25X1

Communications with Harvard after Publication of the Guidelines

Admiral Turner's letter to President Bok of 13 June 1977 welcomed Harvard's recognition of the need for an effective foreign intelligence system and its acknowledgement of the contribution that academic community members could make to that system. The letter assured Bok that current CIA policy calls for open contracting with academic institutions and for overt staff recruitment on campus, and forbids the obtaining of unwitting services of American staff and faculty members of U.S. academic institutions. The letter also informed Bok that it is Agency policy "to suggest to individual scholars [who agree to consult with the Agency] that they inform appropriate officials at their universities of their relationship with CIA." But the letter took exception to the guideline that "requires your faculty members to report [consultantship] arrangements in writing to the dean of their faculty," unless the same rule is applied to "liaison arrangements with industry, other governmental agencies, foreign governments, etc." The DCI's letter also noted the well-founded reluctance of some academic community members to acknowledge a relationship with the CIA and advised: "We intend to continue respecting the wishes of individuals in this regard."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Parenthetically, it might be noted that the guideline in question does not seem to require Harvard community members to report their CIA connections to the university; rather, it advises them to do so: "The individual should report in writing (etc.)." It is true that in his letter calling the report of the guidelines committee to the attention of the Harvard faculty Bok said:

. . . I would expect Harvard and its faculty and staff to be sensitive to the issues discussed in the Report and to act consistently with the Committee's guidelines in any relationships they may have with U.S. intelligence agencies.

Nevertheless, as will appear in the next paragraph, Bok himself clearly regards the guidelines as advisory rather than mandatory.

President Bok replied to Admiral Turner's letter on 12 July. He acknowledged the "similarities" of the DCI's and Harvard's approaches to the questions raised by CIA and university relationships. On the DCI's reservation regarding academic community members who might not wish to report relations with the Agency, Bok's letter said:

Although I think it is better for such relationships to be reported, the question seems to be one for individual institutions and the consultants to decide. The difference in our views may not, therefore, be of great significance.

In the next paragraph Bok nailed the two issues that would henceforth form the crux of all our discussions with Harvard. He pointed out that the DCI's letter had referred explicitly to recruiting for "staff employment", thereby ignoring the issue of covert recruitment raised in the Church Committee report and by the Harvard guidelines committee, and had said nothing on the guideline concerning "faculty and staff involvement in intelligence operations." President Bok concluded by offering to designate a member of his staff to pursue possible "real differences" more fully.

Subsequent exchanges with Harvard have returned unfailingly to the same two issues: After considerable staff preparation in the Agency, and presumably at Harvard as well, Daniel Steiner came here on 27 September and discussed the issues with a group consisting of the General Counsel, the Inspector General,

Coordinator (NFAC). Steiner informed the group that he had been in communication with Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, Brown, Columbia, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Stanford, all of which institutions, he said, were in general agreement with Harvard and were considering the issuance of similar guidelines for themselves. When asked, he

25X1

~~SECRET~~

explained that on the two issues of covert recruitment and the "operational" employment of Harvard community members his university would favor CIA policies that would amount to a "mirror image of the Harvard guidelines," specifically prohibiting the two practices.

25X1

In sum, Steiner and the CIA group agreed that the dilemma was genuine. As we saw it, the Executive Branch had the responsibility to determine when secret intelligence operations are necessary in the national interest and to provide them under Congressional oversight. We conceded that the universities had the responsibility for defining the guidelines under which they wished their faculties to function. We suggested that in the few exceptional cases where the individual faced a conflict between his obligations as a member of the academic community and as a citizen of the United States, the decision should be left to him. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Steiner expressed his appreciation for our help and said he would communicate further after consulting his colleagues at Harvard. He said he was hopeful of some "creative compromise" because neither a public confrontation nor legislation was desirable for either side.

25X1

After returning to Harvard, Daniel Steiner of 11 October 1977 wrote a brief letter to asking if the following was a correct interpretation of the CIA position:

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

"Campaign to Stop Government Spying."

This propaganda campaign, which has been organized by two ex-Government employees, Morton Halperin, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense and former member of the staff of the President's Advisor on National Security, and John Marks, former INR employee and author of The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence, with support from the American Civil Liberties Union and dozens of other organizations devoted to civil liberties, is relevant because it has publicized the Harvard guidelines by distributing the Harvard committee report widely and urging other American higher education institutions to adopt guidelines of their own. The two organizers of the campaign make no secret of their objective, which is to impede and ultimately prevent all secret intelligence "activities" in the United States in peacetime. The campaign does not extend to the production of secret intelligence in the United States based upon foreign collection; it does extend to the use of anyone (citizen or not) within the United States for that purpose without complete disclosure.

Halperin describes the Harvard guidelines as their initial and minimum position vis-a-vis the academic community. The campaign will certainly urge more severe restrictions so long as the same do not limit private rights. Halperin is frank to admit that the ACLU does not support his campaign's advocacy of the Harvard guideline that advises members of the Harvard community to inform the appropriate dean of CIA connections. It is evident, therefore, that most if not all of the kinds of further restrictions that he and Marks would favor, and on which they might expect to be supported by the organizations with which they are affiliated, must apply to the intelligence community, not to private individuals. Halperin also argues that as the CIA succeeded in achieving the right to censor the revelations of the Church Committee, the "full story" has still not been told. Moreover, he concludes from this that the public and the academic community have no assurance that abuses attributed to the intelligence community in the past have actually been corrected. Finally, despite the fact that his initial drive is directed to academic community, and his reservations regarding the Church Committee, he makes it clear that his campaign is aimed ultimately at Congress.

Influence of the Harvard Guidelines on the Academic Community

Considering the passage of time since the Harvard guidelines were published, Harvard's own effort to stimulate similar action on the part of sister institutions, and the Halperin-Marks campaign to give the guidelines the widest possible favorable publicity, the impact upon the remainder of the academic community has been surprisingly minor thus far. The following paragraphs address developments at a few other institutions that are related to or parallel the Harvard initiative.

Page Denied

Next 4 Page(s) In Document Denied

President Bok Approves Interim Guidelines

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MASSACHUSETTS HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

May 20, 1977

Dear Colleagues:

I have read with the Report of the Committee on Relationships between the Harvard Community and United States Intelligence Agencies, the text of which appears in this issue of the *Gazette*.

The discussion and conclusions in the Report present, in my view, a balanced approach to a difficult problem. The Committee recognizes the need for effective U.S. foreign intelligence activities in today's world and the contribution that universities and their faculties and staffs can make to these activities. On the other hand, the Committee makes clear that universities must preserve their integrity and effectiveness as independent institutions and that the academic profession must maintain its reputation for independence and objectivity. Taking account of these interests, the Report sets forth guidelines for Harvard and its faculty and staff members in their relationships with U.S. intelligence agencies.

There may be differences of opinion within the Harvard community on the guidelines themselves. Clearly these are issues on which reasonable people may differ, and I would welcome any written comments.

For the time being, however, I would expect Harvard and its faculty and staff members to be sensitive to the issues discussed in the Report and to act consistently with the Committee's guidelines in any relationships they may have with U.S. intelligence agencies. The guidelines are the product of thoughtful consideration and discussion, and I believe that they serve the interests of Harvard and the United States.

As pointed out in the Report, there are likely to be questions of interpretation or situations not explicitly covered by the guidelines. The Report recommends a mechanism for resolving such problems, and I hope that you will make use of it should the need arise. In particular, if you believe that the guidelines would be unfair or unworkable in your particular case, you should feel free to discuss the matter in confidence with your dean and with me. If experience under the guidelines, changed circumstances or comments from readers of the Report indicate that revisions are needed, I will make the necessary changes.

Sincerely,

Derek C. Bok

NOTE: The Guidelines are reproduced seriatim on the last page of this attachment.

Report of the Committee on

Approved For Release 2006/06/19 : CIA-RDP86B00985R000300150012-1

Relationships between the Harvard Community And United States Intelligence Agencies

In April, 1976 the United States Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities ("the Select Committee") issued its final report. In the section of the report which discussed relationships between the American academic community and the Central Intelligence Agency ("the CIA"), the Select Committee expressed its concern over some of the relationships that have existed in recent years. The Select Committee concluded that it would not recommend legislation to remedy the problems because it viewed "such legislation as both unenforceable and in itself an intrusion on the privacy and integrity of the American academic community. The [Select] Committee believes that it is the responsibility of . . . the American academic community to set the professional and ethical standards of its members. This report on the nature and extent of covert individual relationships with the CIA is intended to alert [the academic community] that there is a problem." (p. 191—all page references are to the report of the Select Committee).

In May, 1976 President Derek C. Bok, in response to the Select Committee's report, asked each of us to serve on a Harvard committee to consider the issues raised by the Select Committee. President Bok expressed the view that the issues needed to be explored and that new rules of conduct for members of the Harvard community might be needed.

Before proceeding to the discussion section, we would like to emphasize four convictions underlying this report.

First, in this era of international tension and difficulties, it is extremely important for the United States to have an effective system of foreign intelligence.

Second, U. S. Foreign intelligence efforts, like other forms of professional work and public service, can benefit considerably from the support of research activities that directly or indirectly involve universities and their faculty members.

Third, the relationship between U.S. foreign intelligence agencies and universities must be structured in ways that protect the integrity of universities and the academic profession, and safeguard the freedom and objectivity of scholarship.

Finally, as explained in the discussion section, our proposed guidelines, which have evolved from discussion of the Central Intelligence Agency in the report of the Select Committee, should apply equally to relationships with the other intelligence agencies of the United States. [In a more general way this report may also be useful in providing guidance for relationships with other institutions, private and governmental, which may constrain the academic independence of faculty members or reduce their or universities' reputations for independence and objectivity.]

Discussion

At the outset we would like to express our appreciation to the Select Committee for its consideration of the relationships between the CIA and the academic community. Some of the past relationships alluded to in the Select Committee's report do raise serious questions, and the Select Committee deserves credit for focusing attention on these questions. We appreciate also the Select Committee's forbearance in urging legislative solutions. That legislation can itself be "an intrusion on the privacy and integrity of the American academic community" (p. 191) has become painfully clear in recent years.

In writing this report and making our recommendations we are unable to be precise in describing the past relationships between the CIA and the academic community in general or members of the Harvard University community in particular. The Select Committee itself indicates that it did not have full access to CIA records for the period from 1967 to 1976. (pp. 180-1) Certain key passages in the public version of the report of the Select Committee have been abridged for security reasons, and we have access only to the public version. Neither we nor President Bok has any specific knowledge of any covert CIA relationships with members of the Harvard community, and we have no way of determining whether any such relationship exists.

We think it is possible, however, to discuss the issues and make recommendations without having precise information on past practices. The Select Committee's report indicates some areas of concern and hints at others. By reading the report carefully and drawing reasonable inferences and by talking with a few people familiar with intelligence activities, we believe that we have identified the main problem areas and have sufficient information to carry out the mandate given to us by President Bok. Should new problems come to light, they can be dealt with within the framework of the guidelines we propose.

Approved For Release 2006/06/19 : CIA-RDP86B00985R000300150012-1

The CIA's involvement with the academic community has consisted of both institutional and individual relationships. Universities traditionally and good reasons have exercised restraint in attempting to control the individual activities of members of their communities. There has not, however, been a complete absence of regulation either at Harvard or other institutions. For example, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and some other Faculties at Harvard have adopted, with the approval of the Harvard Corporation, conflict of interest guidelines. The rationale of such regulation seems twofold. First, every profession, be it law, medicine or teaching, has certain obligations and standards to which its members can and should be held accountable. The obligations and standards differ in many respects from profession to profession, and in suggesting guidelines for members of the academic community we are attempting to reflect what we believe to be a consensus within the Harvard community on the standards and obligations of our profession. Second, individual actions, when one is a member of an academic community, can affect adversely the institution and other members of the community. When such actions seem to be inconsistent with professional obligations and standards, we think it appropriate for the institution to promulgate guidelines that govern such actions and are applicable to faculty and staff members.

Because relationships between the CIA and the academic community were the basis for the mandate given to our committee, our report discusses concerns related only to the CIA, and not other United States intelligence agencies. To the extent that other intelligence organizations, such as the Defense Intelligence Agency or the National Security Agency, have relationships with the academic community, we believe that our recommendations and the principles on which they are based are equally applicable to such relationships. We would suggest, therefore, that this report and the guidelines it contains be construed to apply to relationships between members of the Harvard community and all U. S. intelligence agencies. [We do not consider in this report activities of the intelligence agencies of foreign countries. These activities can pose very serious problems but they present a number of different legal and practical issues, especially when foreign nationals are involved.]

We will now proceed to a discussion of the areas of concern and our recommendations for guidelines in each area.

A. Institutional Relationships with the CIA

The CIA, like other governmental agencies, has entered into research contracts with universities to meet CIA research and analytical needs. We see no reason for Harvard to decline to enter into a contract for research which would otherwise be appropriate for a Harvard scholar simply because the research is for the CIA. As stated by the Select Committee, to meet its needs the CIA "must have unfettered access to the best advice and judgement our universities can produce . . ." (p. 191) If the CIA believes that it can benefit from work done at Harvard and if members of the Harvard community are interested in doing the work, research contracts between Harvard and the CIA are a legitimate expression of this mutual interest.

We assume, of course, that any such contracts must comply with Harvard's normal rules governing contracting with outside sponsors. These rules provide, for example, that the work cannot be classified, that results may be published by the researchers and that sponsorship may be stated when the results are published.

We would suggest, however, one additional rule in regard to Harvard research contracts with the CIA. Because of the legitimate fear of covert relationships between academic institutions and the CIA and because of the suspicions that have been aroused by recent activities of the CIA, it would be appropriate to make public, perhaps in the list of research contracts frequently published in the *Gazette*, the existence of any institutional contracts with the CIA. Such disclosure might include the subject matter of the contract, the dollar amount and the name of the principal investigator.

Recommendation: Harvard may enter into research contracts with the CIA provided that such contracts conform with Harvard's normal rules governing contracting with outside sponsors and that the existence of a contract is made public by University officials.

B. Individual Consulting Arrangements with the CIA

In addition to institutional contracts, the CIA has made arrangements with individuals within the academic community to help the CIA meet its research and analytical needs (we are not referring to CIA operational needs). On occasion these needs are met indirectly by a third party acting under contract for the CIA and informing individuals that the CIA is the client. These arrangements, whether direct or indirect, enable the CIA to obtain the benefit of expertise available in the academic community and enable academics to pursue work or engage in discussions that may be of interest to them. Many individuals at Harvard engage in this kind of activity for a variety of governmental or private organizations. We believe that consulting arrangements with the CIA do not pose any peculiar professional or institutional problems and that, consistent with any Faculty,

rules governing outside activities of Faculty members, members of the Harvard community may enter into such arrangements.

There would seem to be no need for consulting arrangements to be kept private between the CIA and the individual, and if they are, they can become subject to misunderstanding or be confused with other possible relationships with the CIA. We therefore suggest that any direct or indirect consulting arrangements with the CIA be reported in writing by the individual to the Dean of the appropriate Faculty (as may now be required for all consulting arrangements by the rules of some Faculties) and by the Dean to the

President of the University. Any question about the consistency of a consulting arrangement with these guidelines can be resolved when the arrangement is reported to the Dean.

Recommendation: Individual members of the Harvard community may enter into direct or indirect consulting arrangements for the CIA to provide research and analytical services. The individual should report in writing the existence of such an arrangement to the Dean of his or her Faculty, who should then inform the President of the University.

C. CIA Recruiting on Campus

We understand that, broadly speaking, the CIA uses two methods for systematic recruiting on university campuses. The first method involves sending an identifiable CIA recruiter to interview students and others who may be interested in becoming employees of the CIA. This method is open and visible and comparable to the recruiting efforts of other public and private organizations. We think it poses no issue of principle for the academic community.

The second method involves the use of individuals who may be professors, administrators or possible students and who have an ongoing confidential relationship with the CIA as recruiters. The job of these covert recruiters is to identify for the CIA members of the community, including foreign students, who may be likely candidates for an employment or other relationship with the CIA on a regular or sporadic basis. Although we are not certain how the recruiting process works, we understand that when the recruiter believes that a likely candidate has been identified, the name of the candidate is reported to the CIA, which then conducts a background check on the individual and creates a file with the information it obtains. Neither the recruiter nor the CIA informs the individual at this stage that he or she is being considered for employment or other purposes by the CIA. If the investigation confirms the view of the recruiter, the individual is then approached to discuss a present or future relationship with the CIA.

For a number of reasons we believe that members of the Harvard community should not serve as covert recruiters for the CIA. First and most importantly, it is inappropriate for members of the academic community to be acting secretly on behalf of the government in his relationship with other members of the academic community. The existence on the Harvard campus of unidentified individuals who may be probing the views of others and obtaining information for the possible use of the CIA is inconsistent with the idea of a free and independent university. Such practices inhibit free discourse and are a distortion of the relationship that should exist among members of an academic community, and in particular of the relationship that should exist between faculty members and students.

There are other reasons for members of the Harvard community not to be involved in such a covert recruiting system if our understanding of it is correct. Foreign students pose a special problem. It is not unreasonable to suppose that recruitment of a foreign national by the CIA may lead to requests that the person engage in acts that violate the laws of his own country. We do not consider it appropriate for a member of the Harvard community—especially a faculty member who may have a teaching relationship with the foreign national—to be part of a process that may reasonably be supposed to lead to a request to an individual to violate the laws of another country. More generally, we question whether it is appropriate for a member of the Harvard community to trigger a secret background investigation of another member of the community. Such an investigation is an invasion of individual privacy, whether the subject of the investigation be a United States citizen or a foreign national. Moreover, the conduct of a secret investigation is likely to lead to additional secret governmental intrusion into the campus as the CIA tries to develop more information about the subject of the investigation. Finally, it is impossible to know to what uses the information may be put in future years and in what ways the life of the subject of the investigation may be adversely affected.

For these reasons we conclude that any member of the Harvard community who has an ongoing relationship with the CIA as a recruiter, with or without compensation, should make his or her role known to the Dean of the appropriate Faculty who in turn should inform the President of the University and the appropriate placement offices within the University. At the placement offices the names of recruiters would be available to all members of the Harvard community. Because of the CIA's authority to conduct secret background investigation, no recruiter at Harvard should suggest a name of

We recognize that there are ~~over~~ possible CIA "recruiting" situations that do involve an ongoing relationship between the CIA and the individual whose advice is being sought. For example, when a new President of the United States is elected, a faculty member might be asked to recommend candidates for top staff positions in the CIA. Or a faculty member who has had a consulting relationship with the CIA may be asked to recommend a colleague to undertake some specialized research for the CIA. Or a faculty member who has had a consulting relationship with the CIA may be asked to recommend a colleague to undertake some specialized research for the CIA. Occasional acts of recommendation such as these would ordinarily pose no special problems. Even here, however, an individual should exercise discretion to make certain that he or she is not causing difficulty or embarrassment for another member of the Harvard community. Depending on the circumstances, it may be appropriate to request consent from an individual before presenting his or her name to the CIA. Because of the special situation of foreign nationals, consent should be obtained before recommending a foreigner to the CIA.

Recommendation: Any member of the Harvard community who has an ongoing relationship with the CIA as a recruiter should report that fact in writing to the Dean of the appropriate Faculty, who should inform the President of the University and the appropriate placement offices within the University. A recruiter should not give the CIA the name of another member of the Harvard community without the prior consent of that individual. Members of the Harvard community whose advice is sought on a one-time or occasional basis should consider carefully whether under the circumstances it is appropriate to give the CIA a name without the prior consent of the individual.

D. Operational Use of Members of the Academic Community

According to the Select Committee, the CIA has used academics for a variety of operational purposes. (pp. 189-91) For security reasons the Select Committee's report does not state with any precision what these purposes have been, although it does indicate that they have included writing books and other materials for propaganda purposes, the collection of intelligence, and making introductions for intelligence purposes. It appears from the report that most of these relationships have been covert but at some universities at least one university official is aware of the operational use of the academics on the campus. The report does not state precisely what is involved in these "operational uses" or whether any of them take place on the campus. It is indicated that the "CIA considers these operational relationships with the United States academic community as perhaps its most sensitive domestic area and has strict controls governing these operations." (p. 190) These controls prohibit the use of academics who are working abroad under the Fulbright-Hays Act. (p. 190)

It is understandable that the operational use of academics should be considered a sensitive area because it poses several serious problems. Covert intelligence activities within the walls of a university are clearly an unacceptable intrusion into the academic community. When the CIA uses an academic when he is abroad to collect intelligence or make intelligence introductions, the CIA is using with the consent of the academic the academic's ability to travel and meet with people in furtherance of his academic work. Put most simply, the academic enterprise provides a "cover" for intelligence work. This use of the academic enterprise should not, in our opinion, continue. It inevitably casts doubt on the integrity of the efforts of the many American academics who work abroad and, as a practical matter, may make it more difficult for American academics to obtain permission to pursue their interests in foreign countries. Speaking more broadly, we believe that the use of the academic profession and scholarly enterprises to provide a "cover" for intelligence activities is likely to corrupt the academic process and lead to a loss of public respect for the academic enterprises.

We would conclude, therefore, that members of the Harvard community should not undertake intelligence operations for the CIA. They should not, for example, when travelling abroad agree to perform any introductions for the CIA or attempt to obtain any information for the CIA.

This stricture does not mean that after returning to the United States academics should refuse to discuss their travels with the CIA, if they so desire. As stated by the Select Committee, occasional debriefings, which are analogous to the consulting arrangements discussed above do not pose a "danger to the integrity of American private institutions." (p. 189) Occasional debriefings do not involve an academic's taking actions or making observations as a result of instructions in advance from the CIA. However, debriefings of an individual on a regular or systematic basis can lead to implicit understandings between the CIA and the individual on the gathering of intelligence.

The involvement of academics in writing books and other materials for propaganda is a more difficult question to assess, because the Select Committee for security reasons provides no specific examples and because there is a wide range of possible propaganda activities. We hope that members of the Harvard community would not, as a matter of

Approved For Release 2006/06/19 : CIA-RDP86B00985R000300150012-1

personal principle, become participants in activities that are known to involve partiality or distortions. We would suggest a complete prohibition where the academic is publicly lending his name and position to material that he knows to be misleading or untrue, such as writing a signed introduction to a fabricated diary of a defector or writing for publication a review of such a diary. In such cases the academic is using the public respect for the academic profession to gain acceptance for material that is not true, an act which seems to us inconsistent with the scholarly and professional obligations of an academic.

Recommendation: Members of the Harvard community should not undertake intelligence operations for the CIA. They should not participate in propaganda activities if the activities involve lending their names and positions to gain public acceptance for materials they know to be misleading or untrue. Before undertaking any other propaganda activities, an individual should consider whether the task is consistent with his scholarly and professional obligations.

E. The "Unwitting" Use of Members of the Academic Community

The Select Committee indicates that on occasion academics are used in an unwitting manner for some activities. We would assume that this means, for example, that an academic performs a task under what he believes to be private auspices when in fact he is working for the CIA.

This practice should stop. It poses dangers to the integrity of the academic community and is a violation of the rights of the individual whose services are employed. The practice also seems to be inconsistent with the CIA's internal directive that "consenting adults" may be involved in operations. (p. 189) A person should not be deemed to have consented to perform a task if he is misled about the purposes of the task and given false information on who is his employer.

Recommendation: No member of the Harvard community should assist the CIA in obtaining the unwitting services of another member of the Harvard community. The CIA should not employ members of the Harvard community in an unwitting manner.

F. Interpretation and Application of These Guidelines.

From time to time there are likely to be questions concerning the interpretation of these guidelines in given situations. Moreover, it is likely that we have not discussed a number of other relationships between the CIA and members of the Harvard community. Should the possibility of such relationships arise, we would hope that individuals would be aware that there may be a problem that should be considered in light of the principles stated in this report. If guidance is needed, we would suggest that the matter be discussed with the Dean of the appropriate Faculty and then, if necessary, with the President of the University or a member of his staff.

Recommendation: Questions concerning the interpretation and application of these guidelines should be discussed initially with the Dean of the appropriate Faculty and, if necessary, with the President of the University or a member of his staff.

Conclusion

We recognize that our recommendations, if adopted, may make it more difficult for the CIA to perform certain tasks. This loss is one that a free society should be willing to suffer. We do not believe that present relationships between the CIA and the academic community, as outlined by the Select Committee, can continue without posing a serious threat to the independence and integrity of the academic community. If the academic community loses some of its independence, self-respect, and the respect of others, our society has suffered a serious loss. We believe that the potential harm to the academic enterprise, and consequently to our society, far outweighs the potential losses that the CIA may suffer.

We recognize also that our recommendations will need to be reexamined from time to time. As mentioned earlier, we do not have complete information on past practices. Our conclusions should be reviewed in the light of future experience. Moreover, times and circumstances change and may require a reevaluation of the relationship between Harvard and the government.

Our recommendations are designed to provide guidelines where there have been none in the past. As we stated near the beginning of the Discussion section of this report, we have no specific knowledge of past or present covert relationships at Harvard, and our report is not intended as criticism of the actions of any member of the Harvard community. We have tried, as suggested by the Select Committee, to suggest guidelines to protect the academic community and enable it to serve the most productive role in a free society.

Respectfully submitted,

Archibald Cox

Don K. Price

May 12, 1977

Henry Rosovsky

Daniel Steiner

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE
HARVARD COMMUNITY AND THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES **

Recommended Guidelines

A. Harvard may enter into research contracts with the CIA provided that such contracts conform with Harvard's normal rules governing contracting with outside sponsors and that the existence of a contract is made public by University officials.

B. Individual members of the Harvard community may enter into direct or indirect consulting arrangements for the CIA to provide research and analytical services. The individual should report in writing the existence of such an arrangement to the Dean of his or her faculty, who should then inform the President of the University.

C. Any member of the Harvard community who has an ongoing relationship with the CIA as a recruiter should report that fact in writing to the Dean of the appropriate faculty, who should inform the President of the University and the appropriate placement offices within the University. A recruiter should not give the CIA the name of another member of the Harvard community without the prior consent of that individual. Members of the Harvard community whose advice is sought on a one-time or occasional basis should consider carefully whether under the circumstances it is appropriate to give the CIA the name of another member of the Harvard community without the prior consent of the individual.

D. Members of the Harvard community should not undertake intelligence operations for the CIA. They should not participate in propaganda activities if the activities involve lending their names and positions to gain public acceptance for materials they know to be misleading or untrue. Before undertaking any other propaganda activities, an individual should consider whether the task is consistent with his scholarly and professional obligations.

E. No member of the Harvard community should assist the CIA in obtaining the unwitting services of another member of the Harvard community. The CIA should not employ members of the Harvard community in an unwitting manner.

F. Questions concerning the interpretation and application of these guidelines should be discussed initially with the Dean of the appropriate Faculty and, if necessary, with the President of the University or a member of his staff.

** Approved by Derek C. Bok, President, Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass., May 20, 1977.